

Beneficial Insect Introduction Laboratory, IIBIII, Beltsville, Maryland who collected additional specimens of the mite species here described from *Epilachna varivestis* and the mite *Coccipolipus macfarlanei* Husband from the coccinellid *Cycloneda sanguinea* (L.) at San Vicente, El Salvador on 17 July 1974.

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Biological Note on the Acridid Grasshopper *Stenacris vitreipennis vitreipennis* (Marschall) (Insecta: Orthoptera)

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ABSTRACT

Stenacris vitreipennis vitreipennis oviposits in the pithy stems of *Sagittaria* sp. in Florida.

All Leptysmini and many other Cyrtacanthacridinae are hygrophilous, frequenting vegetation growing in or about ponds, streams, and lakes, and occurring at times even on grasses and sedges standing in water of considerable depth. Biological information on *Stenacris* is scanty, but *Cornops aquaticum* Bruner, another cyrtacanthacridine, is known to oviposit in the thick soft petioles of the leaves of a water hyacinth, *Eichhornia azurea* (Swartz), a common plant in the streams and rivers of Uruguay (de Zolessi 1956).

Rehn (1952) referred to *Gesonula punctifrons* (Stal) ovipositing in the succulent stems of taro. Rehn and Hebard (unpublished information in Rehn and Eades 1961) noted *Stenacris vitreipennis vitreipennis* on arrowhead, *Sagittaria* sp., at Tallahassee, Florida, but did not record any information on the

biology. This species was reared from egg-pods deposited in the pithy stems of *Sagittaria* sp. at a pond 1 mi north of Spring Creek, Wakulla Co., Florida in the summer of 1973. Egg-pods were inserted in the stems of the *Sagittaria*, and recovered from below water level, although they were not necessarily deposited below water level because there were marked fluctuations in water level in the pond both prior to and following the discovery of the oviposition scars and embedded egg-pods.

The hatching of the nymphs in the laboratory corresponded with collection of first-instar nymphs in the field. Subsequent collections resulted in the collection of nymphs and adults in the late spring and summer of 1973, but details of the occurrence of the various instars were not noted. Preserved material of the

nymphs is deposited in the collections of the Laboratory for Aquatic Entomology, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee, Florida. Specimens of the eupelmid egg parasite and parasitised egg pods are deposited, together with adult grasshoppers, in the United States National Museum.

Acknowledgments

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dealing with this unusual mode of oviposition in acridoid grasshoppers.

References Cited

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Daktulosphaira vitifoliae (Fitch), the Correct Name of the Grape Phylloxeran (Hemiptera: Homoptera: Phylloxeridae)

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ABSTRACT

Daktulosphaira vitifoliae (Fitch) is shown to be the correct name of the grape phylloxeran. The numerous name combinations by which the insect has been known, the synonyms, and the various spellings of its generic and specific names are listed.

An investigation was undertaken to determine the correct name of the grape phylloxeran. This action was desirable because more than one spelling of the specific name and more than one name combination are in current use for the species. The inquiry revealed that *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch) is the oldest available name for the species.

The grape phylloxeran, a native of North America, has been of economic importance since its accidental introduction into Europe and other viticultural centers of the world in the last century. At that time it virtually destroyed the grape industry in severely infested areas. Although the insect is no longer seriously destructive in some areas, it is injurious

in others, and its symbionts, its biology, and its control are being studied. Federov (1959) discussed the injuriousness of the phylloxeran and stressed the need for its adequate control. Shaposhnikov (1967) stated, "This is the most serious pest of grapevine." Maillet (1957) gave an extensive discussion, review, and bibliography of the species. Literature on the biology, morphology, ravages, and control of *vitifoliae* is voluminous.

The names, spellings, accreditation of author names and the earliest noted publication of names of the grape phylloxeran are as follows:

Pemphigus Vitifoliae Fitch 1855: 862.
Byrsocrypta? (*pemphigus*) *vitifoliae* (Fitch).—Walsh 1863: 305.